DESCRIPTIONS OF TWO NEW SPECIES OF *MICRO-LEPIDOPTERA*.*

BY HERBERT DRUCE, F.L.S., F.R.G.S., &c.

Fam. *SPARGANOTHIDÆ*.

Atteria docima, sp. nov.

♂. Head and antennæ black; thorax and abdomen reddish-brown, the latter black beneath; the anal segments also spotted with black; the anal tuft greyish white; legs reddish brown. Primaries, orange-red; the costal margin black, thickly streaked with white; the apex and outer margin black, to the end of the cell, streaked with fine white lines; the inner margin spotted with black, the fringe alternately black and white. Secondaries rather darker red than the primaries; the apex and outer margin broadly bordered with black, which is broken into spots near the anal angle; the fringe alternately black and white; the under side very similar to the upper side, but the black not crossed by white streaks as above. Expanse, 1¼ inches.

Hab.: Peru, La Merced, 2000–3000 feet. Mus. Druce.

Fam. *TINEIDÆ*.

Ommatothelxis, Wlsm.

Ommatothelxis grandis, sp. nov.

♀. Head, collar, tegulæ, and thorax, bright metallic blue; palpi, bluish-black, red at the base on the under side; antennæ black; abdomen white, banded with blue, the anus bright red; coxæ, femora, and tibiæ, bright red; tarsi, blue-black, banded with white. Primaries blue-black, crossed about the middle by a wide white band; the base of the wing very thickly irrorated with bright blue scales; the veins and marginal line thickly covered with bright metallic blue scales; the fringe white at the apex, black on the outer margin. Secondaries white, broadly bordered with black at the apex, and partly round the outer margin; the fringe bluish-black. Under side very similar to the upper side, but with the base of the primaries white. Expanse, 2½ inches.

Hab.: West Africa, Bitji Ja River, Cameroons, 2000 feet. Dry season. Mus. Druce.

A NEW BRITISH TIPULID.

BY DR. E. BERGROTH, C.M.Z.S.

In this Magazine, 1893, p. 285, and 1895, p. 52, a British species of the genus (or subgenus) *Ephelia* has been recorded by Bradley under the name *E. variinervis*, Zett., supposed to be identical with the *Limnobia variinervis* of Zetterstedt. As Wahlgren has shown that

* Coloured figures will be given in a future number of the two insects now described—H. D.

Zetterstedt's type is a *Tricyphona (Amalopis)* with a supernumerary cross-vein in the basal median cell, it is clear that Bradley's identification was wrong. The late G. H. Verrall sent me some specimens of the British species in question, which proved to be undescribed. In describing it I have used the Comstock-Needham nomenclature of wing-venation, which, founded on a sound morphological basis, is now (except in Germany) beginning to replace the outgrown arbitrary vein-nomenclature used in the well-known works of Loew, Schiner, Osten Sacken, etc. For a detailed account of the Tipulid wings I refer to Prof. Needham's extremely interesting and instructive paper in the "New York State Museum Bulletin," 124, pp. 217—278, plates 11—30 (Albany 1908). There is, however, one term in the Comstock–Needham nomenclature which does not seem to be well chosen. The "great cross-vein" of the old nomenclature is called the "basal deflection" of Cu 1. It could never be called "deflexio" in a Latin description, and I propose for it the term "ascending portion" (pars ascendens) of Cu 1,

Ephelia verralli, n. sp.

Opaca, parce pilosa, capite et thorace cinereis, pronoto subochreo-cinereo, fusco-bivittato, pone suturam transversam fusco-trivittato, abdomine supra obscure testaceo subtus flavo-testaceo, limbo laterali toto et limbo apicali segmentorum ventralium fuscis, alis levissime umbratis, maculis septem transversis fuscis ad marginem costalem et macula minore dilutius fusca ad apicem venarum longitudinalium (excepto R 4 + 5) notatis, venulis transversis, deflexione basali venæ R 4 parteque ascendente venæ Cu 1 fusco-marginatis, venis Sc et R 1 flavidis partibus earum per maculas fuscas currentibus nigricantibus. *Long. corp.* 6—7 *mm., alæ* 7—7.5 *mm.*

Hab. Anglia centralis (Warwickshire, *Bradley*: Derbyshire, *Verrall*).

Head considerably broader than the collar; antennæ short, not reaching base of wings, dark testaceous or fuscous, joints of flagellum in the male almost linear, except the three basal ones which are narrowly suboval, in the female shortly oval; palpi brownish testaceous. Thorax longitudinally strongly convex. Mesonotum with two fuscous vittæ, behind the transverse impression with three such but less distinct vittæ, at the apex with two small blackish dots placed close together; humeral pits very distinct, blackish, slightly shining. Wings with the first costal spot at h, the second between this and base of Rs, the third at base of Rs, the fourth at apex of Sc, the fifth, sixth, and seventh at apex of R 1, R 2, and R 3, the other wing-spots as indicated in the diagnosis. Apex of Sc 1 a little more basad than the base of R 4, Sc 2 vertical, a little before the apex of Sc 1. R 1 reaching C opposite the middle of R 2, or a little shorter, a little incurved near its tip, r often scarcely distinct. Rs beginning basad from the middle of the wing, gently curved at the base, a little shorter than R 3. Cell

R 2 about three times longer than its petiole, occasionally somewhat longer. Cell R 3 a little longer than R 4 + 5. Cell 1st M 2 about two times longer than broad. Petiole of cell M 1 as long as the cell or somewhat shorter. Ascending portion of Cu 1 joining cell 1st M 2 in its middle, rarely more basad. A 1 curved at the apex, which is opposite the apex of Sc 1. A 2 curved at the apex, usually with a spur directed obliquely forward some distance before the tip. Halteres rather long, pale testaceous, the club infuscated. Ovipositor slightly curved, upper valves straight, much shorter than the lower ones, narrowly truncate at apex. Legs testaceous with the apex of femora and tibiæ fuscous, or entirely fuscous except the coxæ, trochanters, and base of femora, which are always testaceous.

The specimens communicated by Verrall bear the labels Sutton and Dovedale. He wrote that he had found them on the damp surface of overhanging rocks. They are not in good condition, and the apex of the abdomen being destroyed in the only male, I am unable to give any information about the structure and colour of the propygium, but I suppose British Dipterists can supplement the description from better preserved material.

In most wings the second anal vein makes a sudden hitch toward the first anal vein some distance before its tip, and is at this point provided with a spur or stump of a vein directed obliquely toward the hind margin of the wing. When such is the case there is a fuscous spot at this point, a very unusual place for an incomplete vein in the *Tipulidæ*, and foreshadowing the structure of the second anal vein in the South African genus *Podoneura*, Bergr. This genus is placed in the *Limnophilinæ* by Needham, who finds its venation "aberrant" in several respects; and so it is if *Podoneura* is placed there, but it belongs to the *Eriopterinæ*, as I clearly stated in my description. Its venation is very similar to that of the allied genera, *Symplecta*, Meig., and *Psiloconopa*, Zett. (*Trimicra*, O.S.), the only aberrant character being the furcated second anal vein.

I seize the opportunity to correct the synonymy of two genera of *Tipulidæ*. Meigen founded his genus *Ctenophora* on four species without indicating the type. In his paper, "The type-species of the North American genera of *Diptera*" (Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., xxxvii, pp. 499—647), Coquillett cites as type of this genus, *Tipula atrata*, L., "by designation of Latreille, Considér. Général., 1810, p. 442." For the genus hitherto called *Ctenophora* he substitutes the new name *Phoroctenia*. The fact is, however, that Latreille, as early as 1805 (Hist. Nat. Crust. Ins., xiv, p. 286), singled out *atrata*, L. (*ichneumonea*, De G.), founding the genus *Tanyptera* upon it. *Atrata* was thus for the future precluded from the possibility of being considered the type

of *Ctenophora*, if *Ctenophora* and *Tanyptera* are kept apart as distinct genera. In 1832, Brullé, overlooking Latreille's work, also founded a new genus (*Xiphura*) on *atrata*, and in 1833 he separated *Ct. bimaculata*, L., as a distinct genus, *Dictenidia*, leaving Meigen's two remaining species in *Ctenophora*, where they have peacefully stood until Coquillett's unwarranted innovation. What Latreille, five years later (in 1910), did with the genus *Ctenophora* has no bearing on our nomenclature. Kertesz's citation (Cat. Dipt. II, p. 269) of *Tanyptera* under the genus *Ctenophora* is wrong. The correct synonymy of these genera is:—

Tanyptera, Latr. (1805).	Ctenophora, Meig. (1803).
Xiphura, Brullé (1832).	*Phoroctenia*, Coq. (1910).
Type: *atrata*, L.	Type: *pectinicornis*, L.

Turtola, Finland:
April, 1912.

TWO *DIPTERA (CECIDOMYIIDÆ)* NEW TO BRITAIN.

BY F. W. EDWARDS, B.A., F.E.S.

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1. *Oligotrophus ventricolus*, Rübs., Biol. Centr. XIX, p. 566 (1899).

In December last I received for identification from Mr. H. Horsfall, of Springhead, Oldham, Lancs., some Cecidomyiid galls on *Molinia cærulea*, together with one damaged fly bred from them. The galls and the larvæ contained in them were evidently those described and figured by Rübsaamen (Ent. Nachr., XXI, 1895, p. 13) and by Kieffer (Ann. Soc. Ent. France, 1900, pl. 31, fig. 9); the larvæ corresponded exactly with Rübsaamen's description, and as he says that they are "distinguished from all known Cecidomyiid larvæ by the presence of a chitinous structure on the fourth segment" (*i.e.* the one behind that bearing the "brustgräte") the identification seemed indisputable. Rübsaamen's subsequent description of the imago, however, did not seem to fit Mr. Horsfall's specimen. I was, therefore, very glad to receive from my correspondent, on April 2nd last, a number of living examples of the fly bred from the *Molinia*-galls. An examination of these proved that they were certainly *O. ventricolus*, and that the species is subject to a good deal of variation in size and colour. According to the original description there is a red stripe on the side of the thorax extending from the wing-base to the neck. One or two of the score of specimens I examined were coloured thus, but most had